To the Hon, Henry L. Douces.

My DEAR Str: I should have written you some months are acknowledging with thanks your full and frank endorsement of the views presented in my ectures before the Worcester Society of Antiquity. Such an endorsement I was prepared to expect from you, for I had heard you say many times that the Emigrant Aid Company had sived Kansas from slavery. I was surprised, therefore, when I read in the Spy of last Saturday a modification, or a retraction, of the views so kindly presented in your letter to me, and your reasons for your change of faith. Thesereasons it is the purpose of this letter to examine, with the hope of convincing you that you have exchanged your tenable and sound condusions for an im-pulsive and unstable "confession," having no basis of truth. Should I succeed in this effort, your own sense of justice will doubtless com-

In the Spy letter you say: I could not have agreed with Mr. Thayer in the claim that the society did all the work, great as their work truly was, nor in saying that the abolisionism "strove to retard the overthrow of slavery," or that "they saw slavery destroyed not only without their aid, but against their protest." * * I have the protoundest regard for those old patriots and veterana

pel you to retract your retraction.

For convenience of treatment I will put the above objections under three heads, as follows: 1. The Emigrant Aid Company did not do all

the work of saving Kansas.

2. The Abolitionists did not "strive to retard the overthrow of slavery" and did not "see slavery destroyed not only without their aid.

but against their protest."

8. "I have the profoundest regard for those eld patriots and veterans."

The above are your positions mirly stated.

Let us examine them in their order. Two years ago last February you said, in your committee room in Washington, before stnesses that "the New England Emigrant Al Company was the great power which had seed Kansas and destroyed slavery." Your teimony then was only the repetition of the teimony of thousands of others, heluding but the friends of freedom and of slavery. It wis all the honor that any one had evidamed for that any one had evidamed for that organization. As I im now preparing a full history of hat grand crusade of freedom which gave usfree country, it is desirable that I should doill justice to every groncy contributing to thiresult. During the three years of this grecontest it was my fortune to be in a positic to know every potent influence for or agnatification in Kansas. There were hundre of Kansas Leagues formed in thirteen Nchern States, and all of these through the infence of the New England Emigrant Aid Copany. Five hundred delegates from these leases met in Buffalo in 1856 and elected the Kasa National Committee, whose headquiers were at Chicago. There is one instance of is far-reaching power of that company. No what were tile other agencies, independent of that company? You say there were sut in the interest of true history I call up you to tell what they were and what they did There are volumes of evidence that there wide have been no contest whatever in Kansasut for the work of the Emigrant Aid Compay. This you know well, as you have many it is asserted it. The entire contemporaneous rooms of the press establish this conclusion. come now to your second proposition: "The Abiltionists did not strive to retard the overtow of slavery."

It is now conceded by all that the Kansas entest was the plivot on which the destiny of its nation turned. The establishment of freedom in that Territory is now regarded as the cuse of the extinction of slavery. During that either contest the South through all its leading journals, enforced its appeals to slavehelers by asserting that the existence of slavery in the Southern States depended on thresult in Kansas. Gen. Charles Devens, in clieddress before the Bunker Hill Monument Asciation on the 17th of last June, say Al Company was the great power which had seed Kansas and destroyed slavery." Your

rk sisted.
7. Frence was by nature, as well as by political for the record of the reco

extinct of slavery.

It isherefore entirely fair to assert that whoev opposed the work of the Emigrant Aid Copany in making Kansas free did strive to reid the overthrow of slavery. Did the Gartist disunionists do this? That they did, we wam to bester proof than their own words. Garrists aid many times: "It is impossible to mai Kansas a free State. Even if this could bidone, it would be a great injury to true anislavery, because it would quiet the fortherconstelned with an apparent victory. Ve museparate."

forthet conselence with an apparent victory. Ve muspoparate."

It is traive decounce the Emigrant Aid Company, because w believe it to be a great informes to the traise of the decounce with the second of the consent of the consent

Novet us listen to Vendell Phillips. Here are eracts from four of his speeches published the Liberator:

(1) % is Kansas a failure as free State! I will tell you: Yisent out there some bousand or two thousand men—f what! To make aliving to plant towns for meant to take possession of the country, as the valee race always takes bossession of a country, as the valee race always takes bossession of a country, as the valee race always takes bossession of a country, as the valee race always takes bossession of a country.

(1) The property of the country is the course to do it.

(2) I moment you throw the struggle with slavery line than barhavour the struggle with slavery

mins schirches, but it will take a long time. It takes two cerves to do it.

(2.) I moment you throw the struggle with slavery into that is barbarous West, whose things are decided by the solver and howise knife, slavery triumphs. What do I canfort aquabile around the hallot box in Kannas; (3.) Mr have great hopes. I think there have those there that Buchanan effects I think there is great chare that Buchanan (4.) Bi Kannas have on hope for lamas.

(4.) Bi Kannas have on hope for lamas.

(5.) Bi Kannas house will be set a washagton, and in midnight stion the will be est. This administration will seek man be solved in the will be solved to be solved to be will be solved to be will be solved to be solved to

Where the good of emigrating to Sebraska if Ne-braska to be only a transplanted Massachusetts and the origin Massachusetts has been tried and found wanting

Samd Ma, Jr., said:

Sami Ma. Jr., said:

We can't join the present movement or Kanasa because is fair in principle. That is a sufficient reason why a short take no part in it.

It is pin, therefore, that the records of the Garrisz distinnists, written by their own hands, onvic them of persistent efforts to recard to everthow of slavery.

It wanot ateasy work to create any hope for frelom i Kanasas among the Northern people for mee than thirty years of continuous deat if the halls of Congress. But while the greatwork was going on, the Abolitionistisers containly striving to make our efforts bortively editorials, by speeches, and by agnifying the dangers and difficulties in the ray often emigrants. Had they been lished tour cause would have been lost in the outs. How then can you escape the truttul codusion that the Abolitionists did strives retait the overthrow of slavery? But the ammignat Aid Company, in spite of all this opositic secured freedom to that Territory. What are the consequences of that success, and whatould have been the consequences of sallure Hear now what the leader of our englies as, in answer to the above questions. I quo from a letter of William Lloyd Garrion take Hon. F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Knas State Historical Society, and published in the collections of 1875-1880, volumes 1 sud 2age 111, dated March 25, 1879, Hoston Mass.

1879, Hoston Mass
There is nothing me thrilling in American history
than the struggs agat "border ruffianism" (alias the
place power) to courses down and free finatizations to
Eassas—a strugge such if it had terminated otherwise than it didwoods we been fraught with appailing

sequences, not only to the State itself, but to the ole country, and postponed the abolition of chattel very to an indefinite period.

wases country, any perspect in according to chatter.

Please contrast this "song of jubilee" with Mr. Garrison's persistent efforts during the whole of that "struggle" to prevent the success of the free State cause. But this letter was written twenty years after the "struggle," and Mr. Garrison's memory was always feeble. Third—"I have the profoundest regard for those old patriots and veterans."

Let those "old patriots and veterans" exhibit their old patriots in their own words. At a Garrison Convention in New York city May 4. 1848. Wendell Phillips offered the following resolution, which was passed:

That this society deems it a duty to reiterate its con-

That this society deems it a duty to reiterate its con-viction that the only exodus of the slave out of his pres-ent house of bondage is over the ruins of the present American Church and the present American Union.

In the same city, in December, 1859, the Gar-rison Disunionists passed the following: Recover. That we invite a free correspondence we the Disuntoniate of the South in order to devise the mentable way and means to secure the dissolution of present imperfect and ingicrious union between the financial save States.

and slave States.

In May, 1856, at the twenty-third anniversary of the A. A. S., Mr. Garrison offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved. That tmaking all due allowance for exceptional cases) the American Church continues to be the bulwark of slavery, and therefore impures the propertical in profession, dishonest in practice, brutal in spirit, mercless in purpose—"a cage of unclean birds" and "a synagogue of Satan."

In May, 1856, Mr. Garrison at one of his conventions offered the following:

Resolved. That the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union, in comparison with which all other issues with the slave power are as dust in the balance; therefore, we will give ourselves to the work of annuling this covenant with death as essential to our own impoceancy and the speedy and everlasting evertherw of the slave system.

In May, 1854, Mr. Garrison says editorially:

In May, 1854, Mr. Garrison says editorially:

in the calance; therefore, we will give correlves to the work of annuling this covenant with death as essential to our own innoceacy and the speedy and everiasting everthrow of the alave system.

In May, 1854, Mr. Garrison says editorially:
"A thousand times accursed be the Uniton."
On the 5th of the next July he publicly burned the Constitution of the United States at South Pramingham, Mass.

In these few quotations your "patriots" have given convincing evidence of their vicious political character. They despised law. They burned the Constitution. They cursed the Union. They were the original secessionists, and had advocated the dissolution of the Union for twenty years before Jefferson Davis tried to put their doctrines into practice. If your profoundest regard is extended to such theoretical "patriots," what have you to extend to the real practical "patriots" of the "Confederate States"

Denounced in the bitterest terms by all the leading journals in the country, "deteated, shunnd by saint an' sinner." these Garrison disunionists did nothing but harm during the entire period of their spiteful work. They greatly increased the burdens of the slaves, and hindered the expression of anti-slavery sentiment in the North. Next to a State prison uniform, politicians dreaded "the taint of Garrison disunions such eminent anti-slavery leaders as Horace Mann, Salmon P. Chase, Dr. Bellows, and hundreds of others. They fought most bitterly the Liberty party, the Free Soil party, and the Republican party. In 1860 they "resolved" that Lincoln and Hamilin are in favor not only of slave helding, but of slave hunting, and that they have virtually declared in their platform that the noble John Brown was one of the greatest criminals that ever died by a halter.

They preached anarchy and applauded Anarchists; and had the North followed their leadership, slavery would now be dominant throughout this land. Such Mr. Dawes, are your "patriots;" and the more you profess regard for them the less will the great majority of sensible peop

Truly yours, WORCESTER, Nov. 24, 1887.

BUGGED BY A BEAR.

The Lucky Rife Shot which Saved One From the Philadelphia Press.

RENOVO, Nov. 27 .- Mr. W. B. Jordan, chief

Life and Probably Two.

Prom the Philaselphia Press.

RENOVO, Nov. 27.—Mr. W. B. Jordan, chief clerk in the motive power office of the Philaselphia and Eric Railroad at Williamsport returned from a successful hunt yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. McNaughton, another railroad employee and a well-known a large black bear, a wildcat, and one deer. They electrified the local deer hunters last night by the story they told of their experience in the woods near the desolate hunting region known as "The Devil's Elbow."

It was late on Friday afternoon, after a hard day's hunt, during which they had killed the only deer they had seen while out. They were tired and hungry and three miles away from Samp. The night was a pleasant one, and McNaughton proposed camping in the woods until morning. Jordan readily acquiesced, and when darkness came on the two hunters were fire, which was kept blazing with the wood so pleatiful in that vicinity. A juicy steak or two had been out from the deer, and, after being the wood had been out from the deer, and, after being a subject of the control of a thrilling adventure he and a companion once had with two panthers in "The Black Hole." another good place for hunting deer, two miles to the northeast, when suddenly the noise of breaking twigs, such as an animal might make, and they were the considerable part of the country, but did not penetrate far enough to permit the hunters to breaking twigs, such as an animal might make, and the summary of the considerable part of the country, but did not penetrate far enough to permit the hunters to a see what made the noise. The first sound had brought them to their feet, rifles in hand, it ready for a fight. They had not long to wait, for hardy had the rifles been cocked when hight. They had not long to wait, for hardy had the rifles been cocked when house the hold is failed to kill, and the next moment Bruin was on top and then the man, while McNaughton wanted to save, it is not had the head, and the bear's head was brought with hone of head,

MR. PETTIS'S FALSE TEETH.

Me Wanted the Doctors to Cut Him Open and Look for Them.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 3 .- Mr. Walter Pettis, s prominent citizen of Sinclairsville, is the vicim of an odd incident that has created a great deal of amusement in this section. In at-tempting to eat an apple the other day he dissovered that his false teeth were missing. He at once concluded that he had swallowed them. He said to his wife that he could feel them in his stomach, and Dr. Stevens was summoned his stomach, and Dr. Stevens was summoned in much haste. The doctor made a careful diagnosis and was at a loss to know how a large plate, covering the entire upper jaw, and this filled with teeth, could pass into the stomach and Mr. Pettis not be aware of it at the time. Dr. Stevens said some soothing words to his patient, advised him to not think much about the teeth, and withdrew.

Mr. Pettis did not believe this treatment heroic enough for such an extraordinary case as his, and, taking his wife with him, boarded the first train for Buffalo, where he could consult an eminent surgeon. Dr. Stovens, in the mean time, telegraphed to Buffalo to be sure the teeth were in the man from Sinclairsville before cutting him open. Two or three Buffalo doctors examined Mr. Pettis, and were unable to locate the hard substance which he assured them was slowly killing him. Mr. Pettis was of the opinion that he should be cut open without delay, as he knew it would come to this sooner or later.

At this juncture a telegram was received from Dr. Stevens back at Sinclairsville that the plate, with all the teeth istact, had been found between Mr. Pettis's house and his barn. In reply to a crowd of grinning neighbors, who met Mr. Pettis at the depot on his return, he said: "I suppose you fellows are awfully tickled, but you are not tickled half as much as I am and don't you forget it." n much haste. The doctor made a careful

The Mammoth Cave's Rival,

The Mammeth Cave's Rival.

From the Louisville Courier Journal.

There is a cave on Gran Bethuram's place, seven miles from Mt. Vernon, which nearly equals the celebrated Mammoth Cave in proportions, and fully so in curiosities. It it are several lakes or ponds, in which fish without eres are found in abundance. It is a mass of caverns, some of which are from 75 to 100 feet high. A party of ladies and gentlemen recently act lost in the labyrints of the caverns, and several hours clapsed before they found their way out. A party from this place are preparing to fully explore the cave, and if arrangements can be completed they will probably start the coming week, prepared to make their explorations complete.

THERE'S A MARKET FOR IRON. it to Wanted for Other Purposes Then to

The iron trade has been long regarded as a barometer of the market. Iron enters so largely into domestic and industrial service, process of manufacture and distribution, that it has come to be looked upon as something of

gives employment to so many men, and draws so largely upon subsidiary industries in its a financial king, to whom all other forces in finance and industry are tributary. It is a chief factor in the cost of railroads, it con-tributes largely to the building industry, it is taking possession of the sea, and in the kitchen it is about equally necessary with the cook. its virtues, are becoming ironelad.

But if it be true that the iron trade is a ruler of the market, we are not in every respect quite

so prosperous now as we were a few months ago. Steel rails, which only recently sold at \$40 per ton, are now selling for \$32—a rather startling decline to take place in a single sea-son. Still, the iron manufacturers talk hopefully. There is profit, they say, in the manufacture of steel rails at \$32 per ton, some of the manufacturers most favorably located having reduced the cost of production to no more than \$22 per ton, while the least favored ca produce at a cost only \$2 or \$3 higher. But others again say that wages are paid on a standard of \$40 per ton; and, if this be true, it will be hard to reconcile it with the first stateseamonth of the oper-ton, and if this lev true, and the state claim seak also with a confidence that would certainly be a little manner of the state claim seak also with a confidence that would certainly be a little manner of the state claim seak also with a confidence that would certainly be a little manner of the state polers of steel reliably and the state polers of steel reliably should be thought states before of steel reliably should be thought states before of steel reliably should be thought states before the states of the current becomes and training of the rear it was estimated reliably to the states before the claim of the states before the construction of the states and the properties as a state of the states of the state of the states of ment. But it is to be observed that even those who make the latter claim speak also with a

Broadway will soon satisfy any person that the taste for such structures still prevalls; and on Riverside drive an iron dwelling is under construction which is expected to demonstrate that the material is not necessarily at war with proportion, and has been more sinned against than sinning. But that will not disprove the claim that iron is just now under a cloud, and has failed to realize the expectations that were raised in its behalf when it was first introduced as a material for exterior walls. Yet the natural advantages of iron are still manifest. It is susceptible of being rolled into plates of any desired size, as well as being cast into columns and other decorative forms. The charge, therefore, that an iron building is disproportioned is not necessarily true. It need not differ in its proportions from a building of brick or marble. The windows may have just the preponderance to which they are entitled, and no more, and the columns, capitals, and entablature may rise to the degree of massiveness that satisfies the eye.

But this would be humbug, says the architect. The standards of proportion, and the architectural churacter of the decoration acceptable to taste, have grown from the necessities of the material used. The columns of Greek portice were so many feat in thickness, because such a body of stone was necessities of the material used. The columns of Greek portice were so many feat in thickness, because such a body of stone was necessities of the material used. The columns of support the pediment; and the wall will two such or such a breadth between the windows, because it is demanded in the support of its upper layers and the roof. An iron column larger than an apple tree would have no cause for being in any conceivable case, and incoming through an iron wall, would represent an unprincipled place of fiction. These seem like valid objections to iron as a building material, but they are somewhat strained. It is ensured to a support of the construction of buildings are robustly will accord to paid th

Things that Horrify Southern Darkies

When er crane fly over de roof uv de cabin en call "corpse! corpse! corpse!" ar's er death warndin'! When wile birds takes ter flutterin' en flitter-in' roun' er house somebody in dat house gwine perish. When wile birds takes ter flutterin' en flitterin' 'roun' er house somebody in dat house gwine perish.

Oh. Lo'd, dig de grave when de crow lights on de roof er de house.

Hear er whip-po'-will in daytime is death sign for some pusson, en dat pusson ain't gwine die in de bed.

Sauinch owi shivers for somebody's death cail!

Woodpeckers come peckin' at trees bout de cabin do'—de sho' is nailin' coffin lids for some pusson in dat house.

When er rooster turn he face to'ards de house en crow inter de do', death gwine come in dat do' en take out who he want.

Chickens don't go ter roost 'to' sundown lessen some death be comin' nigh.

THE WHIMS OF PAIR WOMEN. Three Filris in a Scrape-A Young Wife and

A man stood in front of a furrier's store contemplating seal garments in the windows.

THE SUN, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1887.-SIXTEEN PAGES.

through and through at intervals of three inches, just as a comfortable is made. A coarse needle threaded with stout linen is passed through the whole thing, and a bunch of the fine pearl-edged satin ribbon, for running into lace, is tied securely in tufting to the front in rows and going around the neck and sleeves several times. It is an exquisite thing, so soft and so sweet, for an ounce or so of violet sachet powder scattered upon the cotton perfumes the robe like a spring morning. Of course, none but the Sarah Bernhardts of women can induige in such wadded gowns. The unfortunate possessors of avoirdupols cannot have tufted dresses unless they wish to look stuffed. But there are plenty of slim women who can be perfect loves of comfort and beauty in this charming kind of gown.

It is whispered that at the upstown sode.

It is whispered that at the up-town soda water stands a few good but regulsh girls slyly call for whiskey cocktails. What they get is the faintest sort of a semblance of the real masculine thing—about a teaspoonful of whiskey, twice as much of wintergreen cerdial, and a dilution of sugar and water. This they swallow with a sense of covert wickedness that imparts a delightful flavor to the almost harmless concoction only equalled by the effeminate dude's lemonade with flendish ginger in it.

swallow with a sense of covert wickedness that imparts a delightful flavor to the almost harmless concoction only equalled by the effeminate dude's lemonade with flendish ginger in it.

How a woman got out of a scrape is a true little story and an illustration of New York life. Without doubt the worst place in which a man can place his wife is a family hotel. It breeds idleness and then mischief. In one of these caravansaries dwelt three young wives—call them Mrs. Converse. Mrs. Travers, and Mrs. Danvers. They were all under 30, and had children, who lived with their nursemaids and policemen is the park on pleasant days, or trambed about the hotel corridors on rainy ones. All these women were given to flirtation. Down-town husbands are convenient creatures. The hours when they were at home were the penalties the wives paid for being married. In the absence of the lords they had splendid times. Each had a midly sentimental affair to enliven the day. Mrs. Travers was the eldest and she had a young slip of an admirer who clerked it in a near-by bank. She encouraged the lad, and, though she was ten years his senior, he got desperately enamored. He belonged to a wealthy family, and his father, finding a fine opening in a Western town for his son's supposed talents, notified him that he had bought out half a business and wanted him to go immediately on to take charge of it. Leave the lady of his love! The youthful swain thought it over and bought a pistol. He put bright and shining cartridges into its six little throats and went in pursuit of Mrs. Travers. He wowed that if she did not leave the two small Traverses and the large he Travers, he would punctuate his own existence and puncture her body with these shining cartridges.

Mrs. Travors was half mad with fear. She begged for time to consider, and she flew to the other members of the trio for counsel. Mrs. Converse, the youngest and cleverest, asked if Todiskins had any documentary evidence, and received an assurance that not so much as an nutograph could be prod

Bo perfect do artificial flowers come this sea-son that the stores have them bewilderingly on sale. Shoppers can't set away from the counter where they can buy splendid bunches of "lack" roses and the perfection of pinks, if not the

pinks of perfection. A huge, splendid bouquet can be got for \$1 that will last all winter. Ten ladies were gathered in one store yesterday selecting spray after spray for home decoration. Halls covered with these flowers are certainly prettier than those decorated with gaudy fans or Japanese trappings. This winter will be one of triumph for artificial flowers.

These Private is a seesee-a. The sead, "that I am a stood in front of a furrier's store contemplating seag symments in the windows," I never see a seal coat." It set will be not reminded of a plantferwation of the windows, and the season of out her suit, the stockings and shoes to match, the jeweiry she is going to wear, the appropriate handkerchief and gloves, the right bonnet and yeil—and I honestly think she has hundreds of veils—and then she puts all on and is dressed. She only wears her hair one way, so that is no trouble, and everything clea fits and matches precisely, so there is no bother about it. She has a floor glass six feet tall and three feet wide, a three-sided face glass and the mirror on her dressing case, so that a glance here and there tells her whether she is all right or not, behind and at the sides. And when she steps out of her room she is every inch a belle and a queen, the envy of her sex and the most attractive woman of her set to the men, about whom she cares no more than if she was a statue and they were so many pumpkins around it.

BOCIAL LIFE IN ANNAPOLIS.

Hops at the Navni Academy, and Afternoon Tens and Receptions.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 3 .- The Naval Academy dances are a source of enjoyment not only to society circles at the academy and in the city. but are patronized by strangers from a dis tance, including parents and sisters of the cadets and somebody else's sisters. The invitations sent out for the series just begun have brought responses from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and other social centres, whose belies and beaux are expected to mingle in the festive throng on more than one of these auspicious occasions. From present Indications, the season of 1887-'88 will be particularly brilliant at the United States Naval Academy. It certainly deserves to be with all the pains that have been taken to make it so. In addition to a charming hop every Saturday evening, there will be enough afternoon teas, receptions, &c., among the officers' families to keep the social mind in a constant whirl of excitement from now until after the holidays. Mrs. Farmer, wife of Chief Engineer Farmer, the wife of Superintendent Sampson. and several other ladies within the neademy walls, have a very wide reputation for enter-taining society folk, and their receptions are extremely brilliant and entertaining. Mrs. Hutchins's entertainments have also been very pleasant, and will be greatly missed, now that her husband, Lieut.-Commander Hutchins,

pleasant, and will be greatly missed, now that her husband. Lieut.-Commander Hutchins, has been ordered to other parts.

The gymnasium building, where all the dances are held excepting the annual ball, when the spacious armory, with accommodations for thousands of peoply, is used, has been handsomely decorated for the weekly social events. A mess-covered formain in the centre of the room is an attractive feature of the ball trimmings. From under a canopy opposite the front entrance a handsomely dressed lady and a gallant naval officer, or a cadet, as the case may be, receives the guests on their arrival, while two sentincles, wearing the uniform of the marine corps, politely distribute pretty dancing programmes at the door. When dancing is at its height a prettier scene could hardly be imagined, the brilliant uniforms of the navy and the exquisite tollets of charming ladies making a contrast that is truly effective. Prof. Zimmorman's Naval Academy band discourses enchanting music on these coessions.

An event that is looked forward to with much interest is the Christmas eve hop, and later the semi-annual ball in January, which is second only to the graduating ball in June in point of brilliancy. Extra preparations are always made for these big syents. It costs not a little to carry them through with satisfactory results. But the cadets having them in charge usually make a success out of them even if they have to go deep down into their pockets to foot the bill. For this rear's series the cadet committee is composed of Messra Anderson, Bassett, Benham. Crose, Franklin, Hayward. Hubbard, Marble, Monroe, and Robertson. The officers have a separate committee for their receptions, which alternate with the cadet hops. The cadets hold their second dance of the season on Saturday, Dec.

ACTORS' EARLY LIVES. The Former Career of Some of the Well-

From the Brooklyn Eagle. Actors and managers are not always to

Actors and managers are not always familiar with the theaters from childhood, though some of them began their career as infant phenomen and as state bables.

The phenomen and as state bables.

The phenomen and as state bables.

The phenomen and as state bables.

John McCullough was a foundryman.

Osmond Tearle was formerly a drug clerk, and can put up a prescription now.

Harry Miner was a New York druggist.

Harry Miner was a New York druggist.

Harry Miner was a New York druggist.

Harry Miner was a newspaper reporter, and as such it is said that his wages never rose above \$15 a week. When he was made dramatic editor of the Express he received \$30.

Itale Campanini, the tenor, was a blacksmith, and the control of the state of the control of the

Col. W. E. Sinn was in the dry goods and tobacco trades.

Managers J.W. Hamilton and Theodore Hamilton were reporters.

Manager Goorge O. Starr was a doctor and
brigade surgeon on Gen. Ward's staff.

Hichard Hyde, of Hyde & Behmant was a
hat maker, and his partner, Louis C. Behman,
was a clerk.

George L. Fox. the clown, was in the army.
Manager J. S. Berger was quartermaster in
the army. His partner, E. E. Price, is a lawyer.
The clown, Conrad, was a machinist.
Henry E. Abbey was a jeweller.

John Stetson was a butcher.
Edward Gilmore kept a drinking saloon.
Manager B. E. J. Milos was a creus rider.
Manager Duff kept an eating house.
Richard Mansfeld was a reporter on the
Boston Daily News.

Mark Price was a factory hand in Lawrence.

Mark Fries was a factory hand in Lawrence. Harry Richmond and Ackland Von Boyle brothers, whose name is Boyle) were stenog-

P. T. Barnum was a country storekeeper.
Edwin Forcest was a cabinetmaker. P. T. Barnum was a country storekeeper.
Edwin Forrest was a cabinetmaker.
Manager John P. Smith was a printer in
Richmond, Va.
Thomas Donnelly was a saloon keeper.
John A. Mackay was cash boy in a store;
then call boy in a theatre.
Gus Phillips was a newspaper reporter.
Denman Thompson was a farmer and a soldier.

C. W. Couldock was a clerk in London.

Lester Wallack was an army officer. J. M. Hill kept a shoe store in Chicago. Manager Samuel Chambers was a Colonel in hanner samuel Chambers was a colonel in the army.

Ezra Kendall was a newspaper reporter, Sarah Bernhardt was a dressmaker.

Adelaide Nellson was a child's nurse.

Anna Dickinson taught school.

The great Bachel was a street singer and

The great Rachel was a street singer and tambourine player.
Fraschini, the tenor, was a medical student, Charles B. Bishop, comedian, was a doctor. Hubert Wilke, tenor, was a divinity student, Robert Fulford was a printer and reporter.
Frank Deshon was a base ball pitcher.
Manager Jacob Tannenbaum was once an orchestra fiddler.
The tenor Provost was a roofer in Paris.
The tenor Poultier was a cooper in Rouen.
George R. Parks was a dry goods dealer and a steambout and hotel clerk.
William E. Sheridan was a Captain in the United States Army.

William E. Sheridan was a Captain in the nited States Army. Frank Dobson was a hotel boy. Frank Dobson was a hotel boy. Manager McCaull was a Colonel in the army. George Spear was a harness maker in Boston. Bartley Campbell worked in a brick yard. George E. Atkins was a weaver. Frank McNish was a plumber. Edward Harrigan was a ship calker. Frederick Warde was articled to a law firm London.

Frederick wards was accounted in London.

It is said that more barbers turn actors than people of any other trade. Fow actors leave the stage if they gain success on it, although a few of them go into management, and journalism lures them once in a while. The pulpitical management and the Rev. Messrs. Wood, Sutherland, and Hartzell were actors.

GOODNESS GRACIOUS! This is Certainly a Very Remarkable Way

for Women to Keep their Boots Clean. The reporter was walking with a young lady through East Thirty-fourth street one muddy day last week. The street was almost

lady through East Thirty-fourth street one muddy day last week. The street was almost deserted. A cab came rolling around the corner of Madison avenue very abruptly just as they were about to cross the street, and sent the mud flying in every direction. One large splash landed on the dainty too of the young lady's right shoe. She uttered a horrifled "Oh!" and then, turning quickly, made a queer little hon on one foot. Her right shoe disappeared beneath her skirts for a moment, and when she put it down again the splanh of mud had disappeared.

"How did you do that?" asked the reporter. "Why, don't you know?" she asked by way of answer. "Have you never noticed now seldom it is that a woman's shoes are at all soiled or muddy, no matter how wet the day may be? That's because she knows how to cloan the shoe very easily. She simply rests on one foot and then, by deftly lifting the other beneath her skirts, she wheet he soiled shoe on her stocking, It is a trick that all women have learned and that all women employ. Their stockings in this way become soiled, of course, but then they don't show, and when she gats home she can easily remove them. If it were not for this casy method of keeping her shoes clean she wound he in a deplorable fix very often for nothing is so unpleasant to a woman's eyes as a soiled shee, and yet in no other way could she avoid having it."

The reporter has since seen the same operation performed by other women. It is very, amusing to see a woman standing en one footlike a stork, while the other one disappears be neath the drapery. It only takes a moment and then the shoe reappears, bright and clean. During the winter the amount of stockings that a woman puts into her laundry must necessar-ity be very large from this cause alone.

VOWS HE WAS PROCES TO DEATH. Capt, Zeby's Wonderful Ride in the Hard Winter of '89 and '40,

"Whenever cold weather begins to approach," says Capt. B. L. Zeby of Uniontown, "I can't help thinking of the remarkable winter of '39 and '40, when I was frozen to death-frozen square, plumb to death, sir! Nobody was ever frozen any deader than I was, but I had the luck to be called back to life. And that coming back over the boundary makes me ache yet to think of it! I didn't mind the dying. That was rather a pleasure. But the coming to life!
If I ever freeze to death again I'll leave word come way that the man who resuscitates me does so at his peril. "That was a great winter, that winter of '39

and '40. And the fall of '39 wasn't so com-mon, either. Neither was the spring of '40. I'll tell you why. The first snow of the season fell on Oct, 2, '39. The last snow came down on wasn't less than six feet of snow on the level all the time, and where the wind had good

common, we had seighting for over sight months, and the thermometer for five months was a too time higher than twenty above zero, was a too time higher than twenty above zero, and the state of the sta

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